Joint Fertiliser Venture in Jordan

*395. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Jordan to set up a Joint fertiliser Venture in that country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian workers are likely to get employment there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Southenrn Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) and M/s. Jordan Phosphate Mines Ltd. (JPMC), have signed an agreement on 12th October, 1991 for setting up a joint venture with majority shareholding by SPIC, to be provided mostly in the form of plant and machinery, equipment and technical services from India. The project is to produce phosphoric acid phosphoric acied equivalent to 2.08 lakh tonnes of P205 per annum, at an investment of US $ 100 million. Commercial production is expected by early 1994.

(c) and (d) Opportunities for Indian workforce are expected to open up as a result of the joint venture, but this cannot be quantified at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Self-Employment Programmes

*396. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has recently been conducted to evalute the implementation of various self-employment programmes;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to make such programmes more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Third round of concurrent evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme which is the self-employment programme in rural areas was conducted in the States/Union Territories for the period January, 1989-December, 1989.

(b) The main findings of this evaluation are as follows:-

(1) Primary and Tertiary Sectors were areas of main thrust covering 44% and 45% families respectively. In primary sector, Dairy Units (20% coverage) were more popular, as compared to other schemes. In Tertiary and Secondary Sectors, the reliance was on shops (17% coverage) and village industries (6% coverage) respectively.

(2) At the national level, 65% beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of Gram Sabhas.

(3) In the opinion of the beneficiaries, the assets provided to them were of good quality in 80% cases.

(4) About 37% beneficiaries had no overdues and 29% beneficiaries had overdues less than Rs. 1000. Thus about 66% beneficiaries had overdues upto Rs. 1000/-